

Substitute Bill No. 5514

February Session, 2014



## AN ACT CONCERNING AN OPTIONAL METHOD OF FORECLOSURE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. Section 49-24 of the general statutes is repealed and the
- 2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2014*):
- 3 All liens and mortgages affecting real property may, on the written
- 4 motion of any party to any suit relating thereto, be foreclosed (1) by a
- 5 decree of sale instead of a strict foreclosure at the discretion of the
- 6 court before which the foreclosure proceedings are pending, or (2)
- 7 with respect to mortgages, as defined in section 2 of this act, that are a
- 8 first encumbrance against the property, by a judgment of foreclosure
- 9 <u>by market sale upon the written motion of the mortgagee, as defined in</u>
- 10 section 2 of this act, and with consent of the mortgagor, as defined in
- 11 section 2 of this act, in accordance with sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this
- 12 act, sections 49-26 to 49-28, inclusive, as amended by this act, and
- 13 <u>section 11 of this act</u>.
- Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2014*) For purposes of a foreclosure
- 15 by market sale in accordance with this section, sections 3 to 7,
- 16 inclusive, of this act, and section 11 of this act:
- 17 (1) "Mortgage" means a mortgage deed, deed of trust or other
- 18 equivalent consensual security interest on residential real property

- securing a loan made primarily for personal, family or household purposes that is first in priority over any other mortgages or liens encumbering the residential real property, except those liens that are given priority over a mortgage pursuant to state or federal law;
- 23 (2) "Mortgagee" means the owner or servicer of the debt secured by 24 a mortgage;
  - (3) "Mortgagor" means the owner-occupant of residential real property located in this state who is also the borrower under the loan that is secured by a mortgage, other than a reverse annuity mortgage, encumbering such residential real property that is the primary residence of such owner-occupant, where the amount due on such mortgage loan, including accrued interest, late charges and other amounts secured by the mortgage, when added to amounts for which there is a prior lien by operation of law, exceeds the appraised value of the property; and
  - (4) "Residential real property" means a one-to-four-family dwelling occupied as a residence by a mortgagor.
  - Sec. 3. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2014) (a) A mortgagee who desires to foreclose upon a mortgage encumbering residential real property of a mortgagor by means of a market sale shall give notice to the mortgagor by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, at the address of the residential real property that is secured by such mortgage, in accordance with the notice provisions of chapter 846 of the general statutes. No such mortgagee may commence a foreclosure of a mortgage prior to mailing such notice. Such notice shall advise the mortgagor of his or her delinquency or other default under the mortgage and that the mortgagor has the option to contact the mortgagee to discuss whether the property may, by mutual consent of the mortgagee and mortgagor, be marketed for sale pursuant to a listing agreement established in accordance with section 5 of this act. Such notice shall also advise the mortgagor (1) of the mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number and electronic mail address that

should be used to contact the mortgagee; (2) of a date not less than sixty days after the date of such notice by which the mortgagor must initiate such contact, with contemporaneous confirmation in writing of the election to pursue such option sent to the designated mailing address or electronic mail address of the mortgagee; (3) that the mortgagor should contact a real estate agent licensed under chapter 392 of the general statutes to discuss the feasibility of listing the property for sale pursuant to the foreclosure by market sale process; (4) that, if the mortgagor and mortgagee both agree to proceed with further discussions concerning an acceptable listing agreement, the mortgagor must first permit an appraisal to be obtained in accordance with section 4 of this act for purposes of verifying eligibility for foreclosure by market sale; (5) that the appraisal will require both an interior and exterior inspection of the property; (6) that the terms and conditions of the listing agreement, including the duration and listing price, must be acceptable to both the mortgagee and mortgagor; (7) that the terms and conditions of any offer to purchase, including the purchase price and any contingencies, must be acceptable to both the mortgagor and mortgagee; (8) that if an acceptable offer is received, the mortgagor will sign an agreement to sell the property through a foreclosure by market sale; and (9) in bold print and at least ten-point font, that if the mortgagor consents to a foreclosure by market sale, the mortgagor will not be eligible for foreclosure mediation in any type of foreclosure action that is commenced following the giving of such consent. The notice provided under this subsection may be combined with and delivered at the same time as any other notice required by subsection (a) of section 8-265ee of the general statutes or federal law.

(b) At any time after the date provided in the notice required under subsection (a) of this section, the foreclosure of the mortgagor's mortgage may continue without any further restriction or requirement, provided the mortgagee files an affidavit with the court at the time the complaint is filed stating that the notice provisions of said subsection have been complied with and that either the mortgagor failed to confirm his or her election in accordance with said subsection by the

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date disclosed in the notice or that discussions were initiated, but (1) the mortgagee and mortgagor were unable to reach a mutually acceptable agreement to proceed; (2) based on the appraisal obtained pursuant to section 4 of this act, the property does not appear to be subject to a mortgage that is eligible for foreclosure by market sale; (3) the mortgagor did not grant reasonable interior access for the appraisal required by section 4 of this act; (4) the mortgagee and mortgagor were unable to reach an agreement as to a mutually acceptable listing agreement pursuant to section 5 of this act; (5) a listing agreement was executed, but no offers to purchase were received; (6) an offer or offers were received, but were unacceptable to either or both the mortgagee and mortgagor; or (7) other circumstances exist that would allow the mortgagee or mortgagor to elect not to proceed with a foreclosure by market sale pursuant to section 49-24 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act, sections 49-26 to 49-28, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and section 11 of this act, or that would otherwise make the mortgage ineligible for foreclosure by market sale. The affidavit required by this subsection may be combined with the affidavit required by subsection (b) of section 8-265ee of the general statutes.

Sec. 4. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2014) If a mortgagee and mortgagor both elect, pursuant to section 3 of this act, to proceed with further discussions about the possibility of pursuing a mutually acceptable foreclosure by market sale, the mortgagee shall cause a written appraisal of the fair market value of the residential real property to be performed by an appraiser licensed under chapter 400g of the general statutes. The mortgagor shall, promptly upon request, permit such appraiser access at reasonable times to the interior and exterior of the residential real property for the sole purpose of gathering facts necessary to perform the appraisal assignment. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring either the mortgagor or the mortgagee to proceed with further discussions.

Sec. 5. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2014) As soon as practicable after

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receiving a report of a written appraisal performed pursuant to section 4 of this act, the mortgagee shall furnish the mortgagor with a copy of such appraisal. If the appraisal suggests that the mortgage would likely be eligible for foreclosure by market sale, the mortgagor and the mortgagee may reach an agreement on mutually acceptable terms and conditions to list the property with a person licensed under chapter 392 of the general statutes and chosen by the mortgagor using a listing agreement meeting the requirements of said chapter. Any such listing agreement shall require such licensee to report any offer for the residential real property to both the mortgagor and the mortgagee as soon as practicable. The mortgagee shall provide the name, mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number and electronic mail address to be used to report offers to the mortgagee. The mortgagee may not require the use of a particular licensee or group of licensees as a condition to approving a listing agreement. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring either the mortgagor or the mortgagee to reach an agreement regarding a mutually acceptable listing agreement.

Sec. 6. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2014) (a) If a mortgagor executes a listing agreement that is acceptable to both the mortgagee and mortgagor pursuant to section 5 of this act and receives an offer to purchase the residential real property that encompasses a price, terms and conditions that are acceptable to both the mortgagor and the mortgagee, the mortgagor shall execute a contract for sale with the purchaser that shall reflect the agreed-upon price, terms and conditions and be contingent upon the completion of the foreclosure by market sale in accordance with section 49-24 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act, sections 49-26 to 49-28, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and section 11 of this act. The mortgagor shall, not later than five days after the date of the execution of the purchase and sale contract, provide the mortgagee with a copy of such contract along with written documentation, in a form and substance acceptable to the mortgagee, evidencing the mortgagor's consent to the filing of a motion for

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152 judgment of foreclosure by market sale.

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(b) Unless otherwise prohibited by applicable law, not later than thirty days after the receipt of such contract and the documentation evidencing consent, or not later than thirty days after the satisfaction or expiration of any contingencies in the contract that must either have been satisfied or expired before the foreclosure action may be commenced to consummate the sale, whichever thirty-day time frame is later, the mortgagee shall commence a foreclosure by writ, summons and complaint. Any such complaint shall claim, in the prayer for relief, a foreclosure of the mortgage pursuant to section 49-24 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act, sections 49-26 to 49-28, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and section 11 of this act, and shall contain a copy of the contract between the mortgagor and the purchaser as well as a copy of the appraisal obtained pursuant to section 4 of this act. No mortgagee may require the employ or use of a particular list of persons licensed under chapter 392 of the general statutes as a condition of approval of an offer. No mortgagee may require the use of an auction or other alternative method of sale as a condition of approval of an offer once the listing agreement required pursuant to section 5 of this act has been executed by the mortgagor. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring either the mortgagee or mortgagor to approve any offer that is made pursuant to this section. If an offer is received, but is unacceptable to the mortgagee, the mortgagee shall provide the mortgagor with written notice of its decision and, without limiting the breadth of its discretion, a general explanation of the reason or reasons for such decision. Such notice shall not be required in instances where the offer is unacceptable to the mortgagor.

Sec. 7. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2014) A mortgagee shall have the right to file a motion for judgment of foreclosure by market sale on or after the ten days following the return date specified in the complaint filed in accordance with subsection (b) of section 6 of this act. Upon motion of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, the

court, after notice and hearing, shall render a judgment of foreclosure by market sale and enter a judgment approving the purchase and sale contract, which judgments shall be final judgments for purposes of appeal. The only issues at such hearing shall be the determination of the amount of the mortgagee's debt, whether the mortgagee's debt exceeds the appraised value of the residential real property, the determination of the expenses of sale, and the determination of priorities for distribution of the sale proceeds. If the court denies the mortgagee's motions for the judgments contemplated by this section or if circumstances develop that make it reasonably likely that a sale will not be consummated in accordance with the judgments entered pursuant to this section, then, subject to the provisions of sections 49-31k to 49-31o, inclusive, of the general statutes, (1) the mortgagor may, if eligible, petition for inclusion in the foreclosure mediation program set forth in sections 49-31k to 49-31o, inclusive, of the general statutes, provided the mortgagor did not substantially contribute to the events leading to such denial or circumstances and, in order to grant such petition, the court shall (A) give consideration to any testimony or affidavits the parties may submit in support of or in opposition to such petition, and (B) find that (i) such petition is not motivated primarily by a desire to delay the entry of a judgment of a foreclosure, and (ii) it is highly probable the parties will reach an agreement through mediation, and (2) the mortgagee shall have the right to request the entry of a judgment of foreclosure in accordance with the other provisions of law, including the provisions governing strict foreclosure.

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Sec. 8. Section 49-26 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2014*):

(a) When a sale has been made pursuant to a judgment therefor, [and] including a foreclosure by market sale pursuant to section 49-24, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act, sections 49-27 and 49-28, as amended by this act, and section 11 of this act, and a foreclosure other than a foreclosure by market sale, which is ratified

by the court, a conveyance of the property sold shall be executed by the person appointed to make the sale, which conveyance shall vest in the purchaser the same estate that would have vested in the mortgagee or lienholder if the mortgage or lien had been foreclosed by strict foreclosure, and to this extent such conveyance shall be valid against all parties to the cause and their privies, but against no other persons. The court, at the time of or after ratification of the sale, or at the time of or after the sale in the case of a foreclosure by market sale, may order possession of the property sold to be delivered to the purchaser and may issue an execution of ejectment after the time for appeal of the ratification of the sale has expired.

- (b) In a foreclosure by market sale, the person appointed to make the sale shall convey the premises to the purchaser in such manner and form as provided in subsection (a) of this section, without the need for subsequent ratification, and shall conduct the closing of the sale and make disbursement of the expenses out of the proceeds as determined in accordance with section 7 of this act and ordered by the court in accordance with section 49-27, as amended by this act.
- Sec. 9. Section 49-27 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2014*):

The proceeds of each such sale shall be brought into court, there to be applied if the sale is ratified, in accordance with the provisions of a supplemental judgment then to be rendered in the cause, specifying the parties who are entitled to the same and the amount to which each is entitled. If any part of the debt or obligation secured by the mortgage or lien foreclosed or by any subsequent mortgage or lien was not payable at the date of the judgment of foreclosure, it shall nevertheless be paid as far as may be out of the proceeds of the sale as if due and payable, with rebate of interest where the debt was payable without interest, provided, if the plaintiff is the purchaser at any such sale, he shall be required to bring into court only so much of the proceeds as exceed the amount due upon his judgment debt, interest and costs. In the case of a foreclosure by market sale, the person

- appointed to make the sale shall pay all expenses of such sale directly to those persons found entitled to such expenses and shall remit all
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Sec. 10. Section 49-28 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2014*):

If the proceeds of the sale are not sufficient to pay in full the amount secured by any mortgage or lien thereby foreclosed, the deficiency shall be determined, and thereupon judgment may be rendered in the cause for the deficiency against any party liable to pay the same who is a party to the cause and has been served with process or has appeared therein, and all persons liable to pay the debt secured by the mortgage or lien may be made parties; but all other proceedings for the collection of the debt shall be stayed during the pendency of the foreclosure suit, and, if a deficiency judgment is finally rendered therein, the other proceedings shall forthwith abate. [If] Other than in the case of a foreclosure by market sale, if the property has sold for less than the appraisal provided for in section 49-25, no judgment shall be rendered in the suit or in any other for the unpaid portion of the debt or debts of the party or parties upon whose motion the sale was ordered, nor shall the same be collected by any other means than from the proceeds of the sale until one-half of the difference between the appraised value and the selling price has been credited upon the debt or debts as of the date of sale; and, when there are two or more debts to which it is to be applied, it shall be apportioned between them.

Sec. 11. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2014*) A mortgagor who consents to a foreclosure by market sale pursuant to section 49-24 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this act, and sections 49-26 to 49-28, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act, shall not be eligible for the foreclosure mediation program established pursuant to section 49-31m of the general statutes, except as otherwise provided in section 7 of this act.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2014	49-24
Sec. 2	October 1, 2014	New section
Sec. 3	October 1, 2014	New section
Sec. 4	October 1, 2014	New section
Sec. 5	October 1, 2014	New section
Sec. 6	October 1, 2014	New section
Sec. 7	October 1, 2014	New section
Sec. 8	October 1, 2014	49-26
Sec. 9	October 1, 2014	49-27
Sec. 10	October 1, 2014	49-28
Sec. 11	October 1, 2014	New section

**BA** Joint Favorable Subst.

JUD Joint Favorable